

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name DONEY-CLARK HOUSE
other names/site number 095-2850-0008

2. Location

street & number 817 West Sherman Street ☐ not for publication
city or town KINGMAN ☒ vicinity
state KANSAS code KS county KINGMAN code 095 zip code 67068

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ramon Powers STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, MARCH 24, 1994
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National
Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Gable-front-and-wing

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof OTHER: Composition

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1885-1886

Significant Dates

1885-1886

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

DONEY, MATHIAS (BUILDER)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property LESS THAN TWO ACRES (1.4 acres)**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	4	5	7	8	2	4	0	4	1	6	6	2	4	0
Zone	Easting			Northing											
2															

3															
Zone	Easting			Northing											
4															

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title MARTHA HAGEDORN-KRASS, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
organization KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY date MARCH 24, 1994
street & number 120 W. 10th STREET telephone 913-296-5264
city or town TOPEKA state KANSAS zip code 66612

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name LONNY BAUER
street & number 730 EAST "D" AVENUE telephone _____
city or town KINGMAN state KANSAS zip code 67068

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION

The Doney-Clark House (c. 1885-1886) is located at 817 West Sherman Street in Ninnescah Township, Kingman County, Kansas. The property is located just west of the Kingman city limits, West Sherman Street terminates at the property's lot line. The house stands in a grove of mature trees, with its primary facade oriented south toward the Atchison, Santa Fe and Topeka Railroad tracks and the Ninnescah River.

The one-story, brick, gable-front-and-wing house is surmounted by a cross-gabled, roof. The "T" shaped house maintains a southern facade orientation, with the shaft of the "T" facing south. Slightly sloped, pent roofed wooden porches flank the shaft, providing overall dimensions of 32 feet from east to west and 31 feet from north to south. The shaft of the "T" measures 14 feet from its point of intersection with the arms of the "T" to its southern terminus, it measures 18 feet across from east to west. The arms of the "T" measure 32 feet from east to west and 17 feet from north to south. The identical porches that flank the shaft measure 14 feet from north to south and 6 feet from east to west.

The four-room cottage is made of locally fired brick laid in commonbond. Four-over-four, double hung windows surmounted by projecting red and black brick, segmental arches and underscored by projecting limestone lug sills fenestrate the building. Stepped brick brackets accent the outer edges of the arch. A single course of black brick headers surmounts the arch. A projecting black brick, two course beltcourse enwraps the building at lintel height. Diamond shaped windows outlined in red and black brick headers pierce the center plane of each gable.

Access to the house is achieved from the two porches that flank the shaft of the "T." Two doors pierce the arms of the "T" on either side of the southern wall, the western door providing access to the kitchen and the eastern providing access to the parlour. A third door pierces the eastern wall of the shaft, providing access to a bedroom. Projecting red and black brick, segmental arches surmount each door. Stepped brick brackets accent the outer edges of the arch.

The pent roofed porches are supported by lathe turned, wooden posts. Older photographs of the house show wooden filigree pieces accenting the corners and sides of each post along the fascia board. The porch floors are wooden, a trap door laid into the western floor provides access to the basement. A well is located beneath the western porch, the handpump sits on the porch.

A brick chimney projects at the ridge intersection of the cross gable roofs. The chimney is visible in the older photographs of the house. Wooden shingles originally covered the roof, today a composition shingle covers the roof.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

The four-room cottage retains its original floorplan, with the arms of the "T" containing the parlour and the kitchen and the shaft of the "T" containing the two bedrooms. Original, wide plank flooring remains in each of the four rooms, although plaster and wooden trim have been removed in all but the parlour. The woodwork in the parlour is comprised of fluted door and window surrounds with bull's eye corner blocks and a high baseboard. The wood is stained and varnished, the linear beads that define the fluting on the surrounds is tinted in iridescent reds, greens, yellows and blues. A wooden door fenestrated with a double arched window and accented with the recessed lower panels provides entry into the parlour. Some four-panel, interior wooden doors remain, original cast metal hardware is extant on these doors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

SIGNIFICANCE

The Doney-Clark House (c. 1885-1886) is being nominated to the National Register under criterion A for its historical association with the growth and development of Kingman, Kansas and under criterion C for its architectural significance as a gable-front-and-wing house. The house was built by Mathias Doney, a Kingman brickmaker and contractor.

Kingman was founded in 1874 but did not experience tremendous growth until the building boom of the mid-1880s. Kingman's population grew from 500 in 1884 to 3000 the following year, and to 7200 by 1889. "....the boom in Kingman is not one in real estate. It is growth and development. Our laborers are engaged on our brick blocks and residences which are in course of erection. Many more workman could be used if here. Other towns make more noise, but there is no one in the state which can show so much substantial advancement as Kingman." (Kingman Leader, 14 July 1887)

"....Kingman and Kingman county was without doubt one of the liveliest little places in Kansas....(in 1884) Railroads were just coming into Kingman and at that time the Wichita and Western had pushed only as far as this city and town boosters believed this would be the big railroad center of the state...." (Kingman Leader-Courier, 8 May 1936) The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad came to Kingman in 1884, followed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad in 1887.

During this time of growth and construction, the local newspapers often boosted the natural resources of the area, focusing on the quality of clays. "If Kingman does not get up a reputation for the quality of her brick it will not be the fault of the material." (Kingman Courier, 22 August 1884) "Prof. Hay, state geologist, visited our city last week and examined our geological resources....As for stone, he found plenty of the very best, and our clay he thinks has no superior for brick making. In natural resources Kingman county surpasses any other county in southwestern Kansas." (Kingman County-Democrat, 15 March 1888)

Spurred by the boom, Doney and his family moved to Kingman from Wichita in 1885. The Doney's lived in the Doney-Clark House until 1891, when they moved back to Wichita. Mathias Doney was born in Missouri in 1845, his wife Cinderella was born in New York in 1844. The Doney's four children were all born in Kansas: Robert b. 1870, Wesley b. 1873, Laura b. 1877, Annie b. 1883.

With Benjamin Kelsch of Wichita, Doney established one of two active brickyards in Kingman in 1886. The Kelsch and Doney brickyard supplied millions of bricks that were used in the construction of Kingman's buildings, streets, and sidewalks during the building boom of the mid-1880s. Doney managed the brickyard, and also engaged in an active contracting

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

business, overseeing the construction of many of the buildings for which the Kelsch and Doney brickyard supplied the bricks for.

During 1886 building season the Kelsch and Doney brickyard produced four million bricks, most of those bricks were quickly incorporated into new construction.

"Mr. Doney informs us that he is now burning his second kiln of brick, containing about 300,000. The first kiln was about all absorbed by buildings now under way. The other yard owned by Mr. Stout is getting to the front in as good shape. Each yard will make from two million to two and a half million brick this season, which insures us against any shortage in this direction." (Kingman County-Democrat, 10 June 1886)

"Kelsch and Doney have just burned a kiln of stock brick which shows the quality that can be made in this city. The attention of builders is invited to these brick which we consider hard to beat. In addition to the fact that they are of first rate quality they are right here at home and no freight to pay. Besides 80,000 stock brick the above firm has 800,000 common brick for sale." (Kingman Democrat, 23 October 1886)

"Of the 4,000,000 brick burned last season less than 700,000 are now on hand, and Mr. Doney says enough work is assured to use these up before others could be burned. Mr. Doney has also refused to fill orders for several carloads of brick for Pratt Center builders. Mr. Doney is a contractor, and evidently knows what he is about when he refuses to sell his present stock of brick. We look upon this as a straw about the size of a hay rick showing with a good deal of certainty which way the wind blows." (Kingman County-Democrat, 30 December 1886)

During 1887, Doney employed between thirty-two and seventy-four men for the construction of new buildings. "Mr. Doney has thirty-two men at work and proposes to keep it up at high pressure until he has made three and a half million brick." (Kingman County-Democrat, 28 April 1887) "M. Doney, the brick maker and contractor, has, since the first of June, had in his employ an average of seventy-four men, a good portion skilled mechanics. During this time he has made 3,000,000 brick...." (Kingman County-Democrat, 15 September 1887)

The Kelsch and Doney brickyard was located just west of the Doney house and just north of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, facilitating the loading and exporting of the brick. Bricks are heavy and labor intensive to make and move. When there is clay sufficient enough to make bricks locally they become quite inexpensive, and that was the draw for both Kelsch and Doney.

The Kelsch and Doney brickyard produced common brick and stock or face brick. Common brick is used as an un-exposed backup for face brick, its size and shape, color, and

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3

resistance to weathering are less important than for face brick. Common bricks are ordinary building bricks made from easily obtainable clays and are prepared without any special attention to their color or texture. They are graded according to the load they can support and are used to give mass, thickness, and structural strength to buttresses, unexposed walls, and other interior structures. Stock bricks or face bricks are made from clays which fire evenly to give an attractive appearance to the brick. One or more surfaces of a face brick may be specially treated to give the brick a rough or textured appearance. A face brick may be given a smooth, sometimes colored, surface glaze by treating it with chemical when it is fired.

"A brick yard, as usually laid out, consists of a large and perfectly level piece of ground called the yard, along one side of which are the rough sheds covering the kilns, and along the opposite side of which are the molding machines, back of and near which are the tempering pits and clay banks.....The mold, which is a frame having spaces the size of the brick, is first sanded and then placed on a platform beneath the opening, when the clay is forced into each space by a descending plunger.....As the bricks leave the mold, their edges apt to be rough and slightly drawn out or feathered.....the bricks pass to the kiln, in which they are placed on edge.....between every two bricks there is a small space left for the passage of heat, which, owing to the alternating arrangement of the rows, is obliged to take a most roundabout road from the arch to the top.....The bricks from the center are the most valuable, and are the most sought after by builders....." (Scientific American, 4 February 1887)

Activity at the Kelsch and Doney brickyard and Doney's construction business ended in 1890. In 1890 Doney filed two mechanics liens on properties where he was owed money, and subsequently the Kansas Loan and Trust filed a law suit against Doney for failure to pay an outstanding loan. The boom was over. Doney lost the property that the Doney-Clark House sits on at a sheriff's sale in November, 1891.

The property changed hands several times over the next nine years, when it was purchased by Samuel and Mary Clark for \$435. The Clark family owned the property until 1973, since that time the property changed hands twice, and it now owned by an individual interested in restoring the house.

The Doney-Clark House is a simple and elegant structure. It is very likely that the brick for the Doney-Clark House was made at the Kelsch and Doney brickyard. The four room cottage retains most of its original woodwork and its original floorplan. The house has experienced some degree of deterioration over the years, but maintains a very high degree of architectural integrity.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

The gable-front-and-wing type is described in McAlester as a descendant of the Greek Revival style. While two-story gable-front houses dominated urban folk building in the northeast, a related shape, also descended from styled Greek Revival houses, became common in rural areas. In this form, an additional side-gabled wing was added at right angles to the gable-front plan to give a compound, gable-front-and-wing shape. A shed-roofed porch was typically placed within the L made by the two wings." (McAlester, p. 92, 1984)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9, 10 Page 1, 1

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Andreas, A. T. History of the State of Kansas. (Chicago: Andreas, 1883).

Bauer, Lonny L. "Doney-Clark House." (National Register nomination draft, 1992).

Kingman, Kansas Courier, 19 February 1886.

Kingman Leader-Courier, 8 May 1936.

Kingman, Kansas Democrat, 23 October 1886.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide To American Houses. (New York: Knopf, 1984).

Scientific American, 4 February 1887.

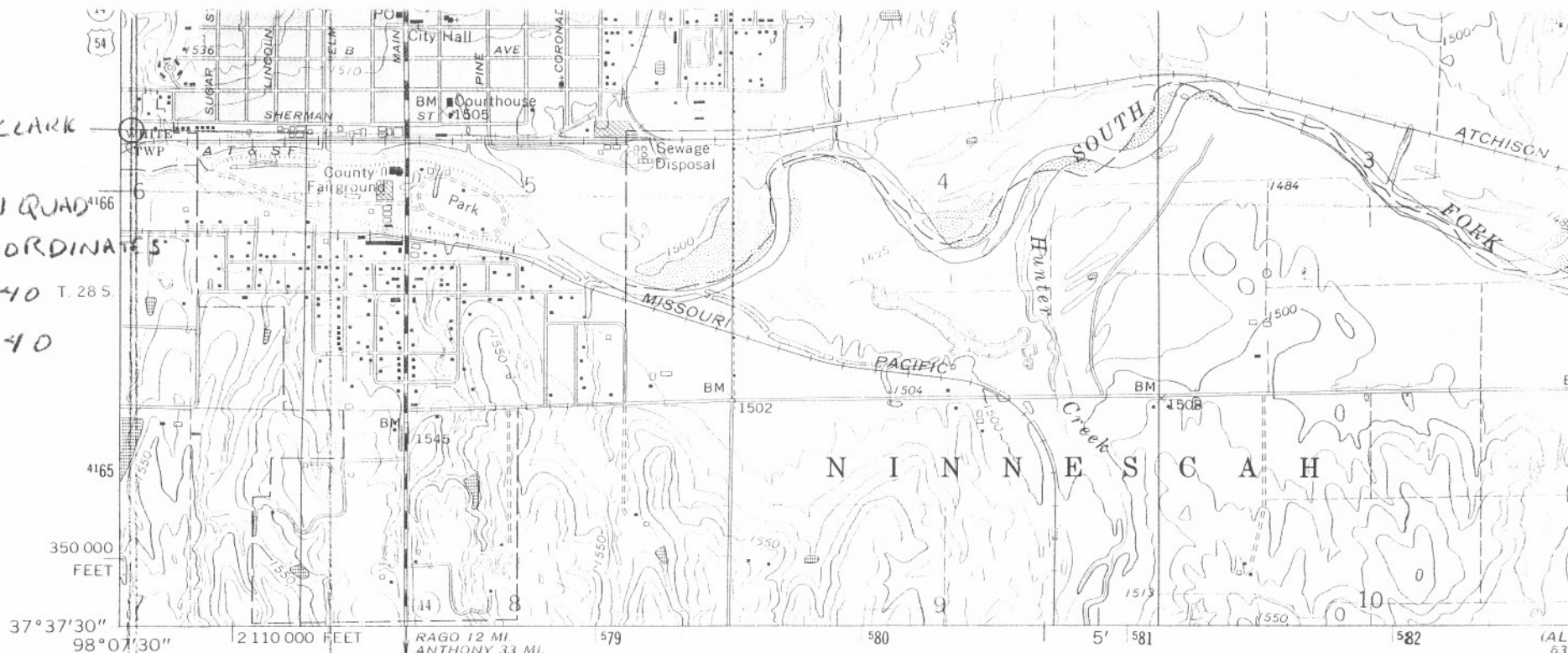
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located in the SW4, NE4, SW4, NW4, S. 6, T. 28S, R. 7W in Ninnescah Township, Kingman County, Kansas. The property is bounded to the south by the Atchison, Santa Fe and Topeka Railroad right-of-way, and to the east, west and north by adjacent property lines.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the entire parcel that is historically associated with the property.

DONEY-CLARK
 HOUSE
 KINGMAN QUAD 166
 UTM COORDINATES
 14 5 78240 T. 28 S.
 4166240



(CLEVELAND)
 6359 11 SW

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1967

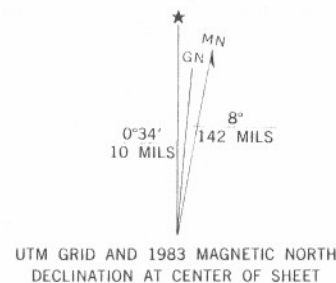
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Kansas coordinate system, south zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 14, shown in blue

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983,
move the projection lines 29 meters east as shown by
dashed corner ticks

Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs taken 1981
and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1983



CONTOUR IN
 DOTTED LINES REPR
 NATIONAL GEODETIC

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NA
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DEN
 AND KANSAS GEOLOGICAL S
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MA